

Watauga Democrat.

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KEPHALINE

A safe and reliable remedy for HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE and BRUISES. A few drops passed over the painful surface give immediate relief, with termination of the attack. Price 50c and 50c per bottle. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEPHALINE TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. G. Corpening North Catawba Caldwell Co. N. C. says, "I write this to say that the little bottle of medicine called Kephaline is a splendid remedy for headache my whole family use it and all say that it relieves them."

Mr. Wilson Lanton, Kings Creek, Caldwell Co. N. C. says "I have used Kephaline for headache, toothache and neuralgia and have never failed to be relieved. I have also used it for Colic in doses of one and two drops with great benefit."

Ans to abolish the White Normal Schools of this State.

AND TO PROVIDE FOR HOLDING CO. INSTITUTES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1 That the eight Normal schools heretofore established for the whites are hereby abolished, and the \$4,000 heretofore appropriated to said schools is hereby appropriated for the purpose of holding county institutes and conducting examinations of teachers, and for such other work for the instruction of teachers as may be deemed advisable in the various Co's in the State.

Sec. 2. That the State B'd of Education shall make all needful rules and regulations, and shall provide for the holding of the institutes in all the counties in the state as often as practicable, and the money to defray expenses shall be paid as the State B'd of Education may direct out of the fund appropriated by this act.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the county Superintendent to assist in the institute work, and the County Board of Education shall provide a suitable building and defray all expenses except the salary and traveling expenses of the instructors employed by the Board.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of all white public school teachers of the county in which the institute is held to attend continuously the sessions of said institute, and on failure, so to do, without satisfactory reasons, they shall not be certified as teachers for the ensuing year; and in case an institute is held while the schools are in session in any county they shall be suspended during this, the said institute.

Sec. 5. At the close or during the sessions of every institute, the conductor thereof, in connection with the Co. Superintendent, shall hold written examinations of all public school teachers, white and colored, who may apply, and shall grant first and second grade certificates, which shall be signed by both and be good for three years in the county in which the institute is held, and in any other Co. in the state, when endorsed by the county Superintendent thereof; but the said certificates shall be subject to revocation by any county Superintendent for immoral conduct.

Sec. 6. The State Superintendent may, in his discretion, send out from his office questions for the examinations of teachers, which, when sent, shall be used by the county Superintendents in their regular examinations, as specified in the public school law of N. C.

Sec. 7. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified March the 11th, A. D. 1889.

Note—The work contemplated by this statute is in lieu of the white normal schools and for white teachers except that colored teachers may be examined for 3 year certificates.

This work is not intended to take the place of any institutes now allowed to be held by the county boards and county Superintendents. These institutes have usually been held in July and August, and it is advised that they be continued so far as may be practicable, with such local help as may be available.

The State Board, in the execution of this statute, find difficulties in the way, the principle one being the necessity, apparent to them, of holding many institutes at seasons of the year when the public schools will be in session, and so of departing from the custom of crowding them all into the summer months.

But this statute plainly implies that it will be necessary to hold institutes when the schools are in session, and provides for their suspension. This is not at all unusual in other States, and after all it may well be contended that the best time to do the teachers good service is when they are actively in the work of the school-room—when their difficulties in subjects and methods of teaching, and governing are actually being put to the test, and when they are not too busy in other avocations to which so many of

them find it necessary to resort to earn a living.

With the hearty co-operation of the County boards and County Superintendents this work can be made helpful, not alone to the teachers, but also to the committee-men and all school officers, and instructive to the general public by public lectures which will be given.

Appointments will be made so as to cover, if possible, all the counties in the State during the year, and institute conductors will be sent to fill them.

Whenever the county boards and county Superintendents are notified of these appointments, they will, in accordance with this statute, make the necessary appropriation to defray local expenses, including the board of the person who the State Board of Education may send, by the State Superintendent, provide a suitable building, make all necessary arrangements for the institute, and notify all white teachers that the law requires them to attend continuously upon the session of the institute.

If the county board determines to hold the institute at the same time, there will be no objection to a union of effort, and perhaps this is the best course to take.

S. M. Finger,
Superintendent and Sec.
Board of Education.

MOTIVES OF KIDNAPPERS.

Why are children stolen? Not many of them are kidnapped in the hope of pecuniary reward. Cases of this sort such as the Charlie Ross abduction, are rare. Revenge may be the motive in exceptional instances, but it usually turns out that the parents of the stolen child were utterly unknown to the abductors. That the incentive is a pure love for children and the desire to have a child is disproved by the fact that nine times in ten the stolen one is woefully abused and maltreated. Probably the most satisfactory explanation is that certain people are affected by a peculiar mental derangement which prompts them to the commission of the crime without malice aforethought. It is, in fact child kleptomania, although this peculiar phase of mania has not been dignified with a scientific name of its own in the book.

NOT OFTEN FOR LOVE.

Even this theory falls short when we think of the numerous cases in which, without apparent motive, two or three persons unite to do the stealing. Each of them is affected simultaneously to such an extent. That a child stolen by a partially insane person should be inhumanly treated is no cause for wonder; it naturally follows that any one with so distorted a sense of right and wrong, necessarily without a moiety of love or feeling, would not be capable of tenderness or even consideration.

In 1815 a child named Lambert was stolen from her parents in Baltimore by a

young woman, apparently sane, purely because she wanted to keep it. She was arrested a few days later, and the child was found mangled and bleeding, and almost dead. The evidence showed that the child had been maltreated "because it would not walk fast enough."

Of course there are many cases when the abduction is due to abnormal love and yearning, pure and simple. A well known judge the other day said: "Last summer I sent my family to England. My little girl 4 years old, being too young to stand the trip, was placed in the care of a friend of mine, whose family consists of a wife and one child. When the folks came back in the Autumn I went to get the child but do you think he was willing to give her up? Not much. He said: 'I've had this child six months now, and I don't propose to part with her. You have a large family, and can just as well spare that little girl as not. Now, if you go to law about it and recover the child, as I suppose you can, I shall regard you as unworthy of respect and will never speak to you as long as I live.' This from a friend of years standing! He was in earnest, too. I ultimately got the child, but my friend and I are strangers yet."

NOT YET FORGOTTEN.

Any mention of child stealing always recalls the Charlie Ross case. So celebrated was the affair that now, sixteen years after, it has not to a great degree faded out of the popular mind, though perhaps the details have.

Christina K. Ross lived in a handsome dwelling, isolated by a large yard in Germantown, a Philadelphia suburb. On July all the family happened to be absent save two young brothers, aged 4 and 8 years. They were playing together in the front street when two men drove up in a covered wagon. One of them jumped out and addressed the little boys, offered them candy, and finally persuaded them to take a ride. After driving a short distance the elder brother was given some money and sent on an errand for more candy. He returned in a few minutes, but the wagon had disappeared and Charlie Ross has not been seen to this day.

The crime was committed to extort a ransom for the return of the child, but the abductors' fear of capture was so great that no agreement between them and the father was ever successfully carried out. The search for the child was pursued unceasingly and thoroughly. Prominent Philadelphians interested themselves in the matter and seemingly no stone was left unturned. Countless trips were made to Europe, every gypsy camp in the world was searched; the identity of 400 children was investigated, but without avail. Two men were fatally shot while committing a burglary on Long Island the following year,

and while dying confessed that they had stolen a child but did not divulge its whereabouts.

A third conspirator consequently convicted of complicity and sentenced to a long term in prison, protesting his innocence and denying all knowledge of the affair. It is the popular theory that the abduct at last finding themselves close pressed murdered the child. Mr. Ross is living down at Germantown, a worn out, heart broken old man, but still hoping on that some day, somehow, the little fellow will come back—little no longer, but to his loving memory the same sunny faced, golden haired boy of sixteen years ago.

Three years before the appearance of the Ross boy Freddie Leip, a pretty little child of 5 years was stolen in about the same manner at Quincy Ills. He was never recovered although the father impoverished himself in the search.

One of the most mysterious cases of recent years was the stealing of Lillie Shaffner a 14 months-old baby in this city about five years ago. The family lived on Wesson street, and two older children were wheeling the baby to and fro in front of the house. A strange woman stopped and after playing with the baby a moment gave the other children some money to go buy candy. When they returned the woman and child had disappeared. It was ascertained that she boarded a passing streetcar with the baby in her arms, but that was the last ever seen of either.—Chicago Tribune.

The following was handed to us by one of Boone's love-sick young men with a request to publish and also to state his 75 cents is ready. The sentimental young man wants the fashion started in Boone but we newspaper men have such a shabby showing in that game that we will not advocate the measure, except as an advertisement, and then we'll charge \$17 an inch.

Hugging Societies.

Down in Missouri they have introduced hugging societies to swell the church treasury, and a Missouri paper gives the following scale of prices: Girls under sixteen, 15c for a hug of two minutes or 10c for a short squeeze; from sixteen to twenty, 50c; from twenty to twenty-five, 75c; school-marks, 40; another man's wife \$1; widows, according to looks, from 10c. to \$3; old maids 3c a piece, or two for a nickel, and not any limit of time. Preachers are not charged. Editors pay in advertisements, but are not allowed to participate until everybody else is through, and even then they are not allowed to squeeze anything but old maids and school-marks.

A Preference.

Do you believe that Dr. Holmes was right when he said "poverty was a cure for dyspepsia?" It may be, I'd rather have

the dyspepsia.—Harper's Bazar.

A Beggar to be Pitted.

Scene—A lonely spot on a dark night.
"Would the gentlemen be so kind as to assist a poor man? Beside this revolver I have nothing in this wide world.—Boston Gazette.

Breaking It Gently.

Young wife—Why, dear, you were the stroke ear at college, weren't you?

Young Husband—Yes my Love.

"And a very prominent member of the gymnastic class?"

"I was the leader."

And quite a hand at all athletic exercises?

"Quite a hand? My gracious! I was the champion walker, the best runner, the head man at lifting heavy weights, and as for carrying—why, I could shoulder a barrel of flour!"

Well love, just carry the baby a couple of hours. I'm tired!—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Cleveland's Record.

From New York Commercial Advertiser:—

History will not forget that it was Mr. Cleveland who first dared face the encroachments of wealth-intrrenched monopoly; that it was he who set himself to plead the cause of an over-taxed and wronged common people against the pretensions of the privileged class, and boldly to propose the breaking down of class privilege; that it was he who first filthy characterized the "communism of the rich," and set on foot a movement of reform whose course will not be stayed until the law shall cease to be an agency for the oppression and robbery of all the people in the interest of a favored few.

The city of Des Moines is stirred to its very depths by Professor Black, a Christian evangelist of Chicago, Tuesday of last week, there were 132 additions including some of the most prominent men of the city.—McDowell Bugle.

Killed in a Chance.

Paris, Ky., March the 29th.—The colored Methodist Conference of the Lexington district closed its first day's session Wednesday night with a probable murder. The church was crowded, 1,200 people being present. Bishop Andrews was in the pulpit. Ben Kellis, who rents a pew in the church, left his seat for a few moments, and during his absence, John Page sat down in it. When Kellis returned he ordered Page out and a fuss ensued. At last Kellis, who was the larger of the two, grabbed Page by the collar and hauled him out of the pew. Page started down the aisle, but had not reached the door when he turned, and pulling a revolver, fired two shots at Kellis, one taking effect in the groin, producing a fatal wound, the other bullet lodging in the wall, back of Bishop Andrews.—Times.